THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1833. NUMBER 69.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN.
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.

ALSO, IN STORE,

5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,

Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A: COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhœa, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux Claret Wines, warranted pure; best Sperm Candles, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds; bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper. Alspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley*, where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—

French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do
Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs.;
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.

Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,

Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed
BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19—6w

PITTSBURGH AND COAL HILL TURNPIKE ROAD.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened in the city of Pittsburgh, from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 27th day of May next, at the house of H. BADGLEY, in the Diamond, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Company, authorised by a late act of Assembly to be incorporated, under the name of "THE PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, and COMPANY of the PITTSBURGH and COAL HILL TURNPIKE ROAD," "for the purpose of making an artificial road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of W. Arthurs, Esq. in the county of Allegheny." And the said books shall be kept open during the same hours, for the space of six successive days: during which time, one or more of the undersigned commissioners will attend.

Harmar Denny, Walter Forward,
William Hays, Aaron Hart,
W. W. Irwin, Wm. Porter,
Wm. Arthurs, James Brown,
John D. Davis, Andrew Bayne.
Robt. Watson. COMMISSIONERS.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1833—1m

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, GRAY'S ROW,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1833—2m

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

NEW WORKS.

CONVERSATIONS on Religion, with Lord Byron and others—held in Cephalonia—a short time previous to his Lordship's death: 1 vol.

2. History of Spain and Portugal: vol. 4.

3. The Lady's Medical Guide; being a popular treatise on the Causes, Prevention, and Mode of Treatment of the Diseases to which Females are particularly subject—by the late Richard Reece, M. D.: 1 vol.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Bookseller and Stationer, No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 26.—3t.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 10, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 18th of May, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1	10,000	20,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4000
1	3,704	3,704
30	1,000	30,000
30	500	15,000
55	200	11,000
56	100	5,600
56	70	3,920
56	60	3,360
56	50	2,800
112	40	4,480
2184	24	52,416
15400	12	184,800
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

May 7, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

REMOVAL.

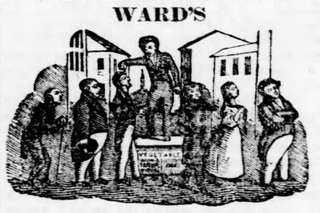
Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,

C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,

C. E. ALLEN.

☞For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

SATIN BEAVER HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.

April 23—1y

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

8-4 DOUBLE DAMASK;
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Linen Diaper;
3-4 Fine Bird's Eye Damask;
Russian and German Linen Diaper;
11-4 Linen Sheeting; Oil Cloths;
Blue Cloth Table, and Piano Forte Covers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery.

Super. Hoskin Gloves; and almost every article pertaining to the Toilet, in the way of Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Cologne, Lavender, Heney, and Florida Waters, Almond Paste, Pearl and Toilet Powders, Extracts, Bear's Oil, &c.

Just received, at 83 Market street, between 5th street and the Diamond, by

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

April 19, 1833.—3w

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by the burgess and town council of the borough of Erie aforesaid.

RUFUS S. REED,

President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.

February 26, 1833.—tf

PROPOSALS

For Publishing a Register and Directory of Pittsburgh and vicinity, including the Northern Liberties, Allegheny town, Kensington, Birmingham, and Lawrenceville—

CONTAINING a list of the Banks, Insurance and Chartered Companies, with the Names of their respective Officers, and all necessary information relative thereto; the Post Office Establishment, Rates of Postage on Letters and Newspapers, with the times of arrival and closing of all Mails received and made up in the City, *in detail;* the times and places of holding the Courts in the state of Pennsylvania; a Table exhibiting a detailed account of all Established Courts to be held in the city during the present year, with the names and residences of all officers belonging thereto; a list of City Officers, their places of business, &c.; names of Professional Gentlemen belonging to the Law, Medical, and Theological Departments, their places of residence, &c.; a summary account of the Western University, Theological, Female, and other Seminaries; and, in short, of all the various Institutions and Societies in the city and vicinity; a detailed account of the City Water Works; names of the President, Directors, &c. of the Turnpike and Bridge Companies; Officers of the Engine and Hose Companies, with the times of their stated Meetings; a summary account, or view, of the Manufacturing Establishments in the city and vicinity, including those for the manufacturing of Rolled Iron, Castings, Steel, Steam Engines, Nails, Farming Utensils, Glass, Cotton, Woollen, Paper, Flour, Salt, Leather, White Lead, Oil, Tobacco, &c.; a Table exhibiting, as nearly as may be, the amount of Imports and Exports for the year ending April 1st, 1833; a list of Steam Boats built in the city and vicinity since A. D. 1812, with the amount of Tonnage and Cost; names and location of all Public Buildings, Streets, Alleys, Lanes, and Roads; also, the names, respective occupations, places of business, and residences of all Heads of Families, Firms, and of all doing business in the city and vicinity, in correct Alphabetical Arrangement; with such other Statistical Information as may be likely to prove interesting and useful to the Public. Illustrated by a Copper Plate Engraving of a plan of the city.

As a work of this kind addresses itself so directly to the business part of the Community, the subscriber believes he may rely with confidence upon the liberal patronage of the Public.

CHARLES B. TAYLOR.

CONDITIONS.

The Work shall contain at least 200 duodecimo pages, printed and bound equal in every respect to the latest Philadelphia Directory, and delivered to subscribers as soon as possible after the 1st of May, at one dollar per copy, payable on delivery.

April 16.—3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GREENAWALT & COVER, Watch Makers & Jewelers, was dissolved, on the 1st instant, by mutual consent. The Notes, Books, and Accounts, are left with Wm. Greenawalt for collection. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm, will make payment to him without delay.

WM. GREENAWALT,
SAMUEL COVER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, generally, that he has opened, opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood street, where he offers for sale Watches, and Watch Trimmings, Jewelry, Silver Plated, and Brittania Ware, Silver and Common Spectacles, fine Pen Knives, a few superior Brass Eight Day Clocks, with a general assortment of Goods in his line.

WM. GREENAWALT.

N. B.—Watches and Clocks carefully repaired, and warranted. April 26, 1833.—3t.

A Second Hand Piano Forte FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

Sign and Fancy Painting.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the SIGN, PICTURE, and FANCY PAINTING, in the 3d story, at the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, (above his father's Store) where he will promptly execute Sign, Picture, or Ornamental Painting, at very fair charges. He will be thankful for any favors received. ☞ On hand, for sale, PICTURES & PLATES, with or without frames; Glass of all sizes, for Pictures, Clock Cases, &c., on hand, and cut to suit. Also, a few

Maps of the City of Pittsburgh.

All of which will be sold at very fair prices—Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. ROBERT B. HARRIS.

May 7.—3t

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned Committee, who have heretofore given notice to the public of the circumstances that transpired at Economy, on the 2d ultimo, feel themselves constrained, by repeated statements of the most erroneous nature, of the conduct and character of the counsel appointed by the New Philadelphia Society, located at Phillipsburgh, in Beaver county, to contradict, in direct and unqualified terms, these false statements: and they do hereby solemnly declare and say that Count Leon, Doctor Goentgen, and Consul Kahl have, heretofore, at all times since the formation of said Society, endeavored to counsel and advise the members thereof to conform in all things to the laws and regulations of the State; and also, to pursue no other remedy for adjusting and settling our domestic disputes with George and Frederick Rapp, of Economy. The reasons assigned by them were—first, because it was our duty as christians and good members of civil society to conform in all things to the laws and usages of the country; and, secondly, as christians, to behave peaceably to all men; and the consequences of acting differently were likewise explained, that we would thereby impair the goodness of our claims against them; and consequently lessen our chance of recovery in a Court of Justice.

We would further make known, that false, feigned, and scandalous reports, derogatory to the standing and true character of Count Leon have been insidiously promulgated, both publicly and privately, to the American people. The source from whence these false statements originated, is known to this committee; and their authors and abettors will be exposed to the public. Although Count Leon has been thus unjustly assailed, and his character and motives most shamefully abused, we would assure the people of the United States that the rules and discipline of this society are in perfect accordance with the mild and equitable spirit of the laws of the states. And, although we have lived as members of this society more than one year, we can state, with perfect satisfaction, that during all that time we have lived in more harmony, enjoyed greater liberty of conscience, and freedom of person and of speech

POETRY.

Boston School for the Blind.—When the people of Boston set about doing a public spirited thing, they do it in fine style. New York yields to none in general acts of charity and beneficence; but in founding colleges, endowing professorships, and providing for charitable institutions, by the large individual contributions of the rich, our city cannot be named in the same day with the New England capital. We have already noticed the noble benefactions of several individuals, for the permanent endowment of the School for the instruction of the Blind in Boston, and we learn that no doubt is entertained that the whole sum required will be made up in a few days. The ladies have also taken the matter in hand, in a very spirited manner. A correspondent recently gave a very animated account of a Fair held by the ladies of Salem, in aid of its funds, and the handsome account collected on that occasion, has been already stated in this paper.

The ladies of Boston, stimulated by the example of their Salem sisters, are holding a similar fair for the present week, with a determination to raise upon articles of their handy work, the sum of eight thousand dollars. A gentleman who attended it the first day, informs us that the beginning was most successful. The following exquisite and appropriate little poem, written for the occasion by a young lady in Boston, and beautifully printed, on the finest paper, was selling at 25 cents per copy, for the benefit of the fund.—*N. Y. Com.*

LIGHT FOR THE BLIND.

Light for the Blind! who watch
" The sweet approach of morn"—
Not by pale flash and ray,
That o'er the dark East play,
Heralds of rosy dawn—

But lift the earnest brow
Its first light airs to feel;
Or list till may be heard
The voice of early bird
Wakening the wood choir's peal:

Who seek Spring's infant buds,
And fair unfolding flowers,
Not by their virgin bloom,
But by their faint perfume,
Scenting the fresh leaved bowers:

Who wist not of the power
In Evening's dark wand hid,
Whose touch lights up afar,
Planet and golden star,
That burn not till she bid.

Ye cannot rend the veil
O'er darken'd nature thrown;
And bid the sightless view
Earth, and the sky's deep blue,
In pomp of fair hues shown.

Yet go; with healing touch,
Amoint the inward eye;
The light of Knowledge pour
Its sealed and dark orb o'er—
Day for the blind draws nigh.

THE SEA.

The Sea! the Sea! the open Sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions round!
It plays with the clouds, it mocks the skies,
Or like a cradled creature lies.

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!
I am where I would ever be,
With the blue above and the blue below,
And silence wheresoe'er I go.
If a storm should rise and awake the deep,
What matter? What matter? I shall ride and sleep.

I love, O how I love to ride
On the fierce, foaming, bursting tide:
When every mad wave drowns the moon,
Or whistles aloft its tempest tune,
And tells how goeth the world below,
And why the sou'west blast doth blow.

I never was on the dull tamed shore
But I lov'd the great sea more and more,
And backward to her billowy breast,
Like a bird that seeketh its mother's nest;
And a mother she was and is to me,
For I was born on the open sea.

The waves were white, and red the morn,
In the noisy hour when I was born;
And the whale it whistled, and the porpoise rolled,
And the dolphins bared their backs of gold;
And never was heard such an outery wild
As welcomed to life the ocean child.

I have lived since then in calm and strife,
Full fifty summers a rover's life,
With wealth to spend and power to range,
But never have sought or sighed for change;
And death, whenever he comes to me,
Shall come on the wide unbounded sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sabbath Traveling.—Certain Journals, and a certain class of people in this country, among whom the followers of Fanny Wright stand first and foremost, have affected to doubt the constitutional right of State Legislatures to enact laws for the observance of that part of the Decalogue which requires to keep holy the Sabbath day. With a view to test the right of violating those laws, a purse has been made up, principally in this city, and the question distinctly made last week in the case of Dr. Foster and wife, against Eliphalet Huntington, of Connecticut, before the Circuit Court, Judge Thompson, presiding, at New Haven.

The principal facts in the case were, that Mrs. Foster was stopped and detained by the defendant, who was a constable in the town of Lebanon, in that state, for unlawfully and unnecessarily traveling on the Sabbath day, until sunset, when upon her representations he was induced to let her proceed, without holding her to trial, before a justice. By taking upon himself this responsibility, the Court held that the Defendant had deprived himself of the justification for the arrest, inasmuch as the permission to depart without trial, rendered the arrest void, *ab initio*. On this ground the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Plaintiffs for the sum of $125; but the Court distinctly charged the jury that the statute of Connecticut, prohibiting traveling on the Sabbath, *was not unconstitutional*. It would be monstrous were it otherwise. Christianity is a part of the law of the land. It is recognized in all our social institutions; and the solemnity of an oath derives all its force beyond that of ordinary averment, from the superior sanctions of religion. Sweep these away, and all our security for the protection of life, liberty, and property, is prostrate in the dust.—The fourth commandment is of equal validity with the ninth. It is contained in the same volume—is a part of the same code—was promulgated at the same time—and by the authority of Him who spake it amid thunderings and lightnings and a thick cloud, upon the Mount. It has never been repealed to this day; and the injunction to keep the Sabbath holy is of equal obligation with that which forbids us to bear false witness against our neighbor. The latter lies at the foundation of the political system, and the former is equally efficient in protecting the morality and decencies of social life. Correct as this adjudication undoubtedly is, we hope it may put at rest forever a question which nothing but a forgetfulness of the nature of our institutions could have ever mooted.

In reference to the case which has drawn forth the preceding remarks, it will be observed that the defendant was subjected to damages not because he had done too much, but because he had been too lenient to the plaintiff, in permitting her to proceed after her detention, without a prosecution for the fine. So far, therefore, from giving to those who sought to annihilate the Sabbath, occasion to exult, the issue of this case has proved a signal discomfiture.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

THE HAUNTED HEAD.

It was yet early in May morning, in the year 1540, when two travelers alighted at the little cabaret, known by the sign of "Les quatre fils d'Aymon," at the entrance of the forest of Fontainbleau. They rode two very sorry horses, and each of them carried a package behind his saddle. These were the famous Benvenuto Cellini, as mad a man of genius as the sun of Italy, which has long been used to mad geniuses, ever looked on, and his handsome pupil Ascanio, who were carrying some works of art to the King of France at Fontainbleau. For particular reasons, Cellini set out by himself, leaving Ascanio; and he, getting tired towards evening, proposed to walk in the forest; but, before setting out, was specially warned to take care, in the first place, that the Gardes de Chasse did not shoot him in Place of a buck; and in the next, that he did not stray too near a large house, which he would see at about a quarter of an hour's walk distant to the right of the path. This house, the host told him, belonged to the Chancellor Poyet, who said he did not choose to be disturbed in the meditations to which he devoted himself for the good of the state, by idle stragglers. To enforce his orders, too, he had an ugly raw boned Swiss for a porter, who threatened to cudgel every one who walked too near his garden wall. There was also a hint of a poor young lady being shut up in this garden mansion. A long garden, enclosed by a high wall, and thickly planted on both sides with trees, which entirely concealed its interior from view, was at the back; and it was this which Ascanio first approached.

He heard a low voice, which he thought was that of a woman in distress, and listening more intently, and approaching nearer, he was satisfied that his first impression was correct. He distinctly heard sobs, and such expressions of sorrow, as convinced him that the person from whom they proceeded was indulging her grief alone. A large birch tree grew against the garden wall near the place where he stood; he paused a moment to deliberate whether he could justify the curiosity he felt, when the hint of the hostess, that a lady was imprisoned there, came across his mind, and, without further hesitation, he ascended the tree. Ascanio looked from the height he had gained, and saw a young female sitting on a low garden seat, immediately below the bough on which he stood. She was weeping. At length, raising her head, she dried her eyes, and taking up a guitar which lay beside her, she struck some of the chords, and played the symphony to a plaintive air which was then well known. Ascanio gazed in breathless anxiety, and wondered that one so fair should have cause for so deep a sorrow as she was evidently suffering under. In a colloquy which ensued, she exhorted him to fly; told him she was an orphan whom Poyet wanted to force into marriage; and finally agreed to elope with her young lover.

Ascanio clasped the maiden in his arms, and once kissed her fair forehead, by way of binding the compact. He looked up to the wall to consider the best means of enabling the lady to scale it, when he saw above it a man's head, looking at them. Ascanio at first thought they were betrayed, but the expression of the face, which he continued to look at, removed his alarm on this head. It was a very fine countenance, highly intelligent, and uncommonly good humored. It seemed, as well as Ascanio could guess, by the thick beard and mustachios, to belong to a man of middle age. He had a long pointed nose, bright eyes, and very white teeth; a small cap, just stuck on the left side of his head, gave a knowing sort of look to his appearance, and added to the arch expression of his visage, as he put his finger on his lip to enjoin silence, when Ascanio looked up at him.—"Hush," he said, "it is a very reasonable bargain on both sides, very disinterested, and strongly sworn to. And now, my children, as I have been a witness to it, although unintentionally, I feel bound to help your escape." Ascanio hardly knew what answer to make; but, as he saw it was perfectly indifferent to the stranger, who knew the whole of his secret, whether he should trust him or not, he resolved to accept his offer, and they immediately set about getting the lady over the wall.

While employed in this, three fellows were seen stealing round the garden with their swords drawn. "By St. Denis, we have been reckoning without our host," cried the stranger; "they don't mean to let us part thus. Come my spark," he said to Ascanio, "you will have some service for that sword you wear, and which, pray Heaven, you know how to use. Do you stand on the other side of the tree madam," he added, putting the lady, whose name was Beatrice, on his horse, "and, if the worst should betide, gallop down the path, keeping the high road till you get to Paris; inquire for the Nunnery of St. Genevieve, and give this ring to the abbess, who is a relation of mine; she will ensure you protection." The lady received the ring, and, half dead with horror, awaited the issue of the contest. The assailants came on with great fury; and, as they were three to two, the odds were rather in their favor. They consisted of a Gascon, Captain Sangfeu, the porter, and a servant, who seemed to be in no great hurry to begin the fight; they appeared astonished at finding two opponents, having seen only Ascanio from the house. They fell on, however, in pretty good order. It happened to be the lot of the stranger, perhaps because he was the bigger man, to encounter the servant and the captain. Just as they came up, he loosened his cloak from his throat, and, twisting it very lightly round his arm, he made as serviceable a buckler as a man would wish to use. Upon this he caught the captain's first blow; and dealt, in return, so shrewd a cut on the serving man's head, as laid him on the forest turf without the least inclination to take any further share in the combat. The fight was now nearly equal; and, to do him justice, the Gascon captain was a fair match for most men; the stranger, however, was one to whom fighting was evidently any thing but new; and in less than five minutes, the captain lay beside the servant, so dead, that if all the monks in Christendom had sung a mass in his ears, he would not have heard it.

"I have owed you this good turn a long time, my gallant Captain Sangfeu. I have not forgotten an ill turn that you did me at Pavia, when you did not wear the rebel Bourbon's livery; but there's an end to all, and you die as a soldier should."—And as the stranger muttered this, he wiped the blood drops off his own sword, and looked at the fight which was continuing between the Swiss and Ascanio, but did not seem inclined to interfere. "Save him, for mercy's sake," cried the lady. "By our Holy Lady," he replied, "I think he wants no aid. He is making gallant play with his slender rapier there against the large weapon of the Swiss. You shall see him win you, madam, or I have mistaken my man. Well evaded! —there he has it!" he shouted, as Ascanio's sword entered his antagonist's body, until the shell struck against his breast bone, and the giant fell at the youth's feet. "The varlet may get over it," said the stranger, kicking the servant's body: "but for the other two, I'll be their gage they'll never come out to assassinate honest men on moonlight nights again. But away with you," turning to Ascanio; "we shall have the whole country up in five minutes; begone;" and he held the horse, while Ascanio mounted. "But what will you do?" returned the youth. "I am not far from home; and if the hunt should become hot, I'll get up one of these trees; but take care of the horse; he'll carry you six leagues an hour.—Goodbye, Rabican," he added, patting the steed's neck, who, by his pawing, seemed to know his master.

The lovers did indeed put the speed of this noble animal to the test, and his gallop was as wild as if it would never end. But, on reaching Paris, Ascanio was at a loss how to dispose of his fair charge. Cellini was at this time living in an old castellated house on the left bank of the Seine, which had formed part of the Nesle Palace, and which Cellini had called "Il Piccol Nello." Almost all the chambers, excepting the few in which they dwelt, were occupied by the numerous works in which the artist was engaged. At length Ascanio's fertile invention suggested to him an expedient, by which he might ensure an asylum for the lady for a short time, at least until he should be able to explain the whole affair to Cellini. Among the odd whims which from time to time reigned in the crazy brain of Cellini, that of making a colossal statue of Mars had for a long time been paramount, and he had proceeded so far as to make the head of the figure, when some other freak drew off his attention. This head was about as large as the cottage of a London ruralist, and occupied a large space in the court yard of "Il Piccol Nello." The frame was made of solid timber, and the outside covered with a very thick plaster, which was moulded into the form of a gigantic face, representing the aspect of the God of Battles; and a very terrible affair to look upon it was. Ascanio, who had often been much annoyed by the discordant noises with which his master conducted his labors, and no less by the incessant talking of the old house keeper Catharine, had found a refuge from both in the cavity of this head, where he had formed a very convenient, and not a very small apartment. Here he used to study music and painting, both of which he loved far better than either sculpture or working in gold; and he had been wise enough never to tell Cellini or any other person of this retreat. He entered it easily by a chasm from the ground, and a small ladder, which he had placed within side, conducted him to his chamber.

Cellini's oddities, and the unceremonious method he had adopted of getting possession of the "Il Piccol Nello," had made him many enemies.—Among others, there was a wretched little tailor, who had the honor of being employed for some of the Conseillers du Parliament. This tailor became the implacable foe of Cellini. He took a garret directly opposite his house, where he used to watch the motions of the inhabitants of "Il Piccol Nello," and to soften the exasperation of his mind, he bestowed on them from morning to night all the maledictions his ingenuity could invent. He had heard noises proceeding from the monstrous plaster head, in the court yard, and even sometimes, in the dead of the night, he had seen two streams of light issuing from the great eyes: but, as he had no notion that Ascanio was then within the head, drawing by the light of a lamp, or playing on a guitar, which he accompanied with his voice, the little tailor's fears or malice induced him to spread a report that Cellini was an enchanter, and that the "Testa di Marte" he had made, was some demoniacal contrivance which he had animated for the destruction of the good city of Paris. Not content with reporting this throughout the quarter in which he dwelt, he told it among all the lacquais of all the conseillers he knew, until at length the story of the Devil's Head in "Il Piccol Nello," was as well known as any other current lie in the city. In this chamber was Beatrice placed.

Meanwhile the chancellor had found his bullies where Ascania left them, but could persuade none of the three to tell him what had brought them into so sad a plight; and for this reason—two of them were dead and the other was so faint from the loss of blood, that he could not speak, and seemed very likely to follow his companions. The chancellor, however, pursued the fugitives, and resolved, in his rage, to devote the youth to utter ruin, as soon as he should catch him; and in the mean time, he proposed to glut his rage by sacrificing Benvenuto Cellini, who, as we said before, had made himself many enemies. Aware of Cellini's favor with the king, he was obliged to tread warily; but the superstition of that age rendered a charge of sorcery too grave to be parried. The haunted head was, therefore, made the hinge on which the artist's ruin was to turn: and the Duchess d'Estampes, the king's mistress, and his majesty's confessor, both enemies of Cellini, entered into the confederacy against him. The confessor devoutly believed in all the legends of the Romish church, and thought it highly probable that a man who could execute such beautiful sculptures, as Cellini had exhibited on the preceding day, must be in league with the devil. When, therefore, the chancellor began to tell his story, these two worthy personages chimed in and backed his villainous project so well, that the good natured king was diverted from his first intention, which had been to kick the chancellor, and to leave the confessor and the sultana (the only two persons in the world of whom he had ever been afraid) to themselves. He said he would see Cellini, who had staid all night in the palace by his orders; and the artist was accordingly sent for.

"How now, Cellini," said the monarch, as he approached, "did I send for you to Paris that you should bring with you troops of fiends and demons, who, it is said, help you in your works?" "I have no devils to help me in my work," said Cellini, "but your majesty's subjects; and if my great countryman, Alighieri, were to lead me through all the darkest places in the Inferno I could not find worse fiends." "But here," said the king, holding out the papers, "two men swear that you have a head of the devil in 'Il Piccol Nello,' and that the whole of the neighborhood is infested by his legions, to the disturbance of the public tranquillity, and the great scandal of our holy church." The confessor crossed himself. "I abjure the devil and his power," said Cellini, crossing himself with no less fervor; "and, next to them, I hate and abhor the villains who have thus slandered me to your gracious majesty. Give me to know their names, and I swear they shall be better acquainted with the real devil ere long." The king decided on examining into the matter personally; but Ascanio had married the fair Beatrice before the royal commission got to Paris, and was going to restore the stranger's horse, according to the directions he had received, at the time it arrived at the Testa di Marti, wherein the bride was lodged.

The consternation of Beatrice may be better imagined than described, when she heard the arrival of so many strangers; but it was increased to an almost intolerable degree as she listened to the conversation which ensued, and heard the odious voice of her oppressor the chancellor. She could not see any of the persons, unless she looked out at the eyes of the figure, and this she dared not do lest she should discover herself. "And this," said the king, "is what they call the Devil's Head?" "Who calls it so?" asked Cellini, fiercely: "it is the head of Mars, and whoever has called it the head of the devil, is an ass and a liar!" "Patience, good Benvenuto," said the king; "let us hear what they have to say against the head, which seems to be a very fine work of art, whether it has been wrought by man or demon." The chancellor, who had taken care on the journey to mature his plans, now produced the little tailor, who saw here a glorious opportunity of being revenged on his formidable antagonist. He, therefore, began a long story, every third word of which was a lie, about the sights he had seen and the sounds he had heard, in and about this dreadful head. He had often seen the foul fiend himself go in and out, he said; he had heard the devils performing the sacred office of mass backwards; he had seen flames issue from the mouth; and, no longer ago than last night, as he was a Christian and a tailor, he swore that he had seen two fiends enter the head, immediately after which it was seen to roll its fiery eye in a manner truly horrible and awful.

It would be impossible to convey any adequate notion of the extravagancies which Cellini committed, while this little idiot was uttering his lies. If he had not been restrained, he would have killed him on the spot: he roared all sorts of imprecations; he cursed every tailor that had been on the earth since the creation; and then, adding all those curses together, he heaped them in a lump on the head of the particular tailor then before him: in short, he acted so whimsical a madness, that the king laughed until his sides ached. The chancellor, however, took up the matter in a much more serious light. He said it was evident, from the relation of the witness, that some foul deeds were practised, and that the head ought to be exorcised; never doubting, that if he could once gain the assistance of the clergy, they would invent some pretext on which Cellini might be sent to prison, and knowing that their influence with the king was much greater than his own. The confessor fell into his scheme readily, and said he did not doubt that there was a spirit in the head, and repeated that it ought to be exorcised. The king had no objection to this, and as he had already enjoyed the farce so far, he wished to see it played out. Some of the brethren of the neighboring Carmelite church were sent for, in all haste, and preparations made for the exorcising. The confessor directed a large stick of fagots, which stood in a corner of the yard, to be laid around the head; because, he said, the application of fire was always necessary to dislodge a spirit so malignant as that appeared to be which had taken up its abode in this structure. The preparations were soon made, and a torch applied, when a faint shriek was heard to issue from the head. All the bystanders looked aghast; the priests crossed themselves; even the king looked grave; Cellini's hair stood on end; and the tailor ran away. At this moment, Ascanio had returned from the park, and learning from a bystander that they were about to exorcise the Magic Head, at the Italian sculptor's, because there was a spirit in it, he rushed in just time enough to dash the torch from the hand of a lay brother of the Carmelites, who was applying it, and whom he knocked down, at the same time trampling out the fire which had begun to catch one of the fagots.

"Fiends! monsters!" he cried, "advance one step, and your lives shall pay the forfeit!" Beatrice heard his voice, and, almost fainting with terror, she rushed out, and threw herself into his arms. Supporting her with his left arm, and holding out his sword with his right, he continued to menace all who should approach. "What means all this!" cried the king. But Ascanio was too much busied in encouraging the terrified girl, to listen to the question. The old chancellor, however, who recognized Beatrice instantly, now thought that his plan had succeeded even beyond his expectation. "My gracious liege," he cried, "this maiden is a ward of mine, whose person I require to be instantly restored to me; the youth I charge with having, in company with others, slain three of my household, and having carried off the maiden by force." "It is false:" cried Beatrice, as she threw herself frantically at the king's feet, "they were killed in fair combat, and I went willingly with him to seek protection from the cruelty of that vicious tyrant. Here, at your majesty's knees, I implore your pity and protection."—"But what says the youth?" asked the king, of Ascanio, who had been gazing on him in almost stupifying astonishment. He saw before him, in the person of the gallant Francis, the stranger who had so generously aided him in the forest of Fontainbleau. "Has he any witness besides that maiden, who is too deeply interested in this matter to prove that he killed his antagonist in fair fight?" "He is one of a band of murderers and ravishers," cried the chancellor, in a rage: "he has no witness." "Thou art a liar, though thou wert a thousand chancellors," replied the youth; "and since peaceful men like thee do not make war but on weak maidens, I defy thee by thy champion. No, my liege," he added, turning to the king, and kneeling—"I have no witness, save God and your majesty." "And may every honest man have witnesses as good in time of need, to oppose to perjurers and lawyers! He is no murderer, chancellor?—by my holy patron, Saint Denis, I believe he could himself have killed those three murderous villains whom thou didst retain; but know, that I helped him—that I cut the throat of that traitor, Sangfeu, whom, in spite of me, thou didst cherish, to do deeds which thy black heart planned, but dared not achieve. I helped him to carry off the maiden, thy dead friend's daughter, whom thou didst basely oppress; and, if he had not been there, I had done it myself."

The king and his train then departed, leaving the young people with Cellini, whom the disgrace of the chancellor had put into mighty good humor. He made Ascanio tell him the story of the fight in the forest over and over again; he kissed Beatrice, and called her his child; he forbade all work in "Il Piccol Nello" for a week; had the wedding celebrated with the greatest magnificence; and said, that of all the works he had ever produced, none had made him so happy as *La Testa di Marte.—Hommage aux Dames.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Robert B. Randolph, late Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, having recently announced his dismission from the service by the President, will now undertake, for the information of his fellow citizens, generally, and of his late associates attached to the navy, to expose the circumstances which have led to this catastrophe.

In the spring of 1828, John B. Timberlake, purser of the United States frigate Constitution, died at Port Mahon, from the effects of derangement, in a fit of which he had unfortunately maimed himself, by cutting his throat. Commodore Patterson, then commander of the frigate, directed me, verbally, to assume the duties of Acting Purser, as the successor of Mr. Timberlake. About to become the recipient of the money, slops, and other effects belonging to the United States, which were left by my predecessor, it was not my duty to count the money, or take an inventory of the effects. Common sense might teach any one that the counting of the money, and surveying the effects, devolved upon others, before I could be made responsible. I participated in neither.

It has been testified, however, by Captain Patterson, that he gave verbal orders to his first Lieutenant to cause the money to be counted, and an account taken of it to be delivered to me; and also to designate three officers of the ship, to make an inventory of all the public effects, before they should be delivered over. Captain Patterson has further deposed, that Lieutenant Vallette, the gentleman to whom these verbal orders were given, reported to him that all had been done as commanded. But the persons named by Lieutenant Vallette, as those designated to perform the duties before mentioned, disclaim their appointment, and positively assert that they had no agency in making an inventory, or counting the money, and never had any knowledge of the money or effects left by Mr. Timberlake except from hearsay.

These discrepancies in the evidence of gentlemen, made under the obligations of their oaths, necessarily called for the minutest examination by the court and my counsel; when, at length it was positively ascertained that there had been no inventory taken of the public property, as Captain Patterson countermanded his own order to that end, upon the representation to him, by Lieutenant Vallette, that the slops and stores were so situated as to render it very inconvenient to make an inventory thereof. The survey was postponed by order of Captain Patterson, until after the arrival of the Constitution at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts; when all the slops and stores were, by the order of Captain Gallagher, surveyed and turned into the navy store, and receipted for by Mr. Bates, the navy store keeper on that station.

So much for the reported inventories made at Port Mahon, by orders of Captain Patterson. Here the investigation concerning the *mysterious* inventories, which from the beginning had existed only in fiction, might be terminated, but for the evidence of Captain Patterson, before the late court of inquiry, who swore, that when the Constitution came near the light house, and before the survey took place in the navy yard at Charlestown, he inquired of me, whether I had forwarded to the Fourth Auditor duplicates of the inventories of these same slops and stores; and received an affirmative answer!!! The reader has seen, above, that no inventory had before been taken, and this with the knowledge, and in pursuance of the orders, of Captain Patterson himself. It is scarcely worth while to waste one word more on this subject. How Captain Patterson could imagine that I had transmitted to the Fourth Auditor duplicates of inventories never made—or how I could answer in the affirmative, never having heard or seen any such inventories, I leave to every one to conjecture. It surpasses all my logic. Such, however, it will be seen, in the President's letter of dismission, (A) is the testimony on which he has arrived to the decision, that I am unworthy of the naval service of this republic! It would seem to me, nevertheless, that the President's decision well quadrates with the testimony of Captain Patterson, one being as destitute of justice as the other is of truth.

Had the President been actuated by correct motives, influenced by the proceedings and judgment of the Court of Inquiry, and sought information from the books and vouchers in the Navy Department, he must have come to other conclusions. But in signing the *fiat* for my dismissal, he accommodated himself to the malignity and conspiracy of John H. Eaton and Amos Kendall, worthy associates of their malicious and imbecile master. I may, however, put up with my share of his denunciation, when in the same scrawl he stigmatizes the integrity and intelligence of the late Court of Enquiry in my case, composed of officers not surpassed in character and respectability by any in the service of the country.

With any slops that might have been on board, when Timberlake died, I am wholly unacquainted For some time before his death, and until the day of his interment, Norman and Morris, Timberlake's clerks, had charge of all the slops which had been open for the use of the crew. What they may have issued, I have no means of knowing. It having been determined by Captain Patterson that the slops and public stores in the hold, and other departments of the ship, should not be disturbed, I obtained, and receipted to our Consul at Port Mahon, Mr. Ladier, for a small amount of slops, which have been fully accounted for with the government. During the inquiry concerning my slop account, the Court were of opinion that I had a credit for the amount of $178 in slops not belonging to my parcel. I did not feel disposed to dispute with my judges on so small a matter; and therefore, in forming my account current for the consideration of the accounting officers, I admitted that charge, although perfectly ignorant of any mixture of my slops with any remnant of those of my predecessor. Thus were closed, gratuitously on my part, any claims which the government might have on me for their slops, left by Mr. Timberlake, if any there were. In view of this miserable remnant, however inconsiderable, supposing it actually to exist, the President, in his peculiar candor and magnanimity, designated the slops and stores turned into the Navy store at Charlestown, as the property of the United States, "*some stores* which were stowed away under the ship's provisions," amounting in all to more than three thousand dollars! some stores in comparison with the enormous quantity supposed to have cost $178!

In relation to the slops and public stores, it will be seen that the President recites "that verbal orders were given, directing an inventory to be taken according to law," without intimating by whom given, or to whom given, leaving room for the inference that the *laches* is imputable to me. That it may be seen how accurately the President has interpreted the law, screening the guilty, and impugning the innocent, I here insert two extracts, Nos. 14 and 15, from the rules and regulations for the Naval service of the United States, under the head of "stores and provisions," viz:

14. "On the death of an officer having charge of stores, his public papers shall be separated from those of a private nature, the former to be forwarded, by a safe conveyance, to the Fourth Auditor, and the latter, together with his private effects, to be put in charge of such officer as the Captain of the ship may appoint for that purpose, to be preserved for the benefit of the legal representatives of the deceased, unless, from particular circumstances, the Captain shall deem it advisable to dispose of them at public sale; in which case a duplicate of the inventory, with an account of the disposal or sale, shall be transmitted to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

15. "If an officer, having charge of stores, should, *from any accidental circumstances*, be separated from his ship, the *Captain* shall proceed to survey and ascertain the state of the stores, as tho' such officer were actually dead, or discharged; and he shall, as in a like case, appoint another officer to act in his place, giving the earliest intelligence of his proceedings to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury."

So much of the rules and regulations as I have here inserted, consist especially of instructions to Captains, and they are now produced to show the people, and my late brother officers, how unjustly and tyrannically the President has acted towards me, while he suffers the negligent and guilty Captain to remain in command of a squadron in the Mediterranean. It is somewhat unintelligible to any one not conversant with the history of my case, that there should be a motive with the President to harrass and degrade me, who acted in all this affair in a subordinate capacity, and by the commands of Capt. Patterson.

With respect to the small stores on board, belonging to Mr. Timberlake, the explanation is short and simple. Mr. Timberlake died indebted to Mr. Norman, his clerk, something more than six hundred dollars; and, before his death, expressed a desire to secure him out of his small stores. He directed Norman to make a schedule of them, that he might assign them to him; but before the article could be prepared, he grew so ill that he was unable to execute it. Captain Patterson, knowing the wishes of Mr. Timberlake, requested me to execute the arrangement for Norman's benefit, as if it had been completed by him before he sunk into the arms of death. These stores were sold at auction, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and out of the proceeds I satisfied the claim of Norman within a very few dollars. This is a simple and true account of a transaction upon which the President attempts to fix upon me an interference with the estate of Timberlake. Nothing but the most hideous obliquity could have so distorted his poor blind vision.

I have now done with Mr. Timberlake's slops and small stores, having no more agency in their disposition than that above stated, and which is matter of record, as the minutes of the proceedings of the late Court of Inquiry will abundantly prove, and which, according to the letter of Mr. Woodbury below, (B,) had been examined and returned by the President without disapprobation.

I shall, in the sequel, tax the reader with a history of the money left by Purser Timberlake on his demise. The amount was reported to me, by those who counted it, to be 11,483 dollars, of which I immediately made a memorandum. This memorandum I voluntarily delivered to the court, to save all fruitless inquiry about the money, having no motive to conceal the truth. My first impression was to charge myself with that sum—open a new account with the Government, and, at my risk, disburse it in the service. This was positively prohibited by Captain Patterson, and as peremptorily was I commanded to disburse it on the books of the late purser. I implicitly obeyed; and, in paying his rolls and discharging his outstanding debts to the 31st March, 1828, exhausted the last dollar; insomuch, that, with the permission and approbation of the commander of the Constitution, a thousand dollars were borrowed of the Dutch Consul, to enable the ship to depart in credit from Port Mahon. All the vouchers taken for the payments, upon Timberlake's books, and of his outstanding debts, made out of the aforesaid $11.483, were turned in with his books and papers for his benefit, or rather the benefit of his estate, for all which he has received full credit; while I, who performed this task, by order of my superior, without emolument or compensation, have been denied the credit of a single dollar, in the very face of the judgment of the late Court of Inquiry, and the records and files of the department.

With the sanction of Mr. Woodbury, I had access as well to my own accounts as those of the late purser; and I presented, for the consideration of the accounting officers, an account current, covering the whole sum which came into my hands, every item of which is supported by a legal voucher, precisely as if the account had been originally mine. The two accounting officers did not deign to ask or receive the slightest explanation, but rejected the whole as insupportable in any particular. Upon their iniquitous report the President acted, having, as I believe, never seen one of the vouchers. Upon such a report, he charges me with presenting an account current, composed, *in a "great" degree*, of items which have notoriously passed to my credit, or are unfounded and frivolous. A more barefaced scandal was never penned, alike unmerited by me, and unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Below will be found my account with the Government in settlement of its new claims upon me, (C.) and I shall now wait two events—a suit at law, which I fearlessly challenge, and the meeting of Congress, to which I shall appeal. In the mean time, I claim, for the defence of my honor, and protection of my dear bought fame, a generous interposition of all my late brothers in the service, no one of whom will have heard of the high handed oppression with which I have been assailed, without the deepest grief. I know they will bear testimony in my favor, even at the risk of an odious inquisition. I am removed without just cause, to appease Kendall, and minister to the black avarice and cowardly resentment of Eaton, who might long since have closed the accounts of Timberlake, by returning to the Government the money and effects which he tempted him to take from the public funds in his trust. With this latter I shall have some further concern, when I shall take measures to bring the estate of Timberlake to account with me. There are matters yet unsettled, there is also an estate to answer, and there are courts, laws, judges, chancellors, and juries still subsisting without fear or favor; and I am not without resolution to right myself.

In conclusion, I may now remind the accounting officers of the Treasury, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, that, under the monition of the President, they are required to "*prevent in future that total neglect and disregard of the rights of deceased officers and their families;*" and, to afford them a key to their duty in this case, it is liberal and generous to inform them, that, on a strict scrutiny, it will be found that John H. Eaton has positively received of the public funds, through the hands of the lamented John B. Timberlake, not less than $7,000, the proof of all which was clearly shown in the course of the session of the late Court of Inquiry in my case. If there be not honesty and firmness enough in the officers of the Treasury Department, to investigate the state of this concern, I will take it upon myself to bring it to an issue.

R. B. RANDOLPH,
Late of the U. S. Navy.

(A.)

The President of the United States has carefully examined the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, charged with the investigation of the conduct of Lieutenant Robert B. Randolph, in connection with his account as acting Purser of the frigate Constitution.

It appears, by the evidence of Commodore Patterson, commander of the ship, that upon the death of Purser John B. Timberlake, at Port Mahon, on the 2d day of April, 1828, Lieut. Randolph was appointed acting Purser; and that verbal orders were given, directing an inventory to be taken according to law, of all the money and stores, public and private, left by the said Timberlake, which were about to pass into the hands of the acting Purser; and that it was reported this duty had been performed, with the exception of some stores which were stowed away under the ship's provisions, she being nearly ready to sail for the United States.

It appears, by the same testimony, that when the ship arrived near the Light House, at Boston, Commodore Patterson enquired of Lieut. Randolph, whether the inventories of the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake, had been sent to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and was answered in the affirmative.

Nevertheless, it appears by the evidence of those who were directed to take the inventories, that all though the money was counted, no inventories of the stores were taken: and by the records and files of the Fourth Auditor's office, it also appears that no account, either of the money or stores, was furnished to that office by Lieutenant Randolph, or any other person.

It further appears, that in the settlement of his accounts at the office of the Fourth Auditor, Lieutenant Randolph neither charged himself with any portion of the money or stores left by Mr. Timberlake, nor gave any intimation that any had come into his possession.

It further appears, that after Lieut. Randolph had completed the payment of the ship's company on her arrival in the United States, he had left, of the public money put into his hands for that purpose, upwards of $20,000, of which, upon the settlement of his accounts, he returned into the Treasury, a little more than $10,000, applying the rest to his own use, and that he refused to state in his defence before the court of enquiry, in what manner this surplus of funds had accrued.

It further appears, that in the year 1829, having arrived in the United States, in July, 1828, and his accounts having been settled in October, in that year, Lieut. Randolph paid to Thomas Norman $600 of the funds remaining in his hands on account of Purser Timberlake, proving that he was not ignorant of the fact that all those funds had not been accounted for in his previous settlement with the Government.

It further appears, that the accounting officers of the Treasury were ignorant of the money and stores left by Mr. Timberlake, until an unaccountable default, exhibited in the settlement of his accounts, led to inquiry into the means by which it had been produced; and when, in the course of that inquiry, it was ascertained that money and stores left by him had come into Lieut. Randolph's possession, the latter, when called on, refused to state the amount or render any account of them, although he acknowledged that he had a memorandum of the amount of the money, indulging in passion and threats unbecoming an officer of the navy, and not to be expected from a man of conscious integrity.

Considering these things so clearly established by the testimony, the President cannot approve of so much of the finding of the Court as declares, "It does not appear that Lieut. Randolph said any thing with any intention to mislead or deceive the commanding officer, in relation to taking of inventories of articles left by Mr. Timberlake, or of the disposition made of them;" nor can he approve of the opinion expressed by the Court, "that the before mentioned neglect of Lieutenant Randolph and the irregularities in his manner of performing the duties of Acting Purser, and in keeping and making out his accounts, did not proceed from any intention to defraud the United States or Mr. Timberlake."

These conclusions, in the opinion of the President, are incompatible with Lieut. Randolph's failure to charge himself with the money and effects of Mr. Timberlake, with the misinformation given by Com. Patterson, in relation to sending the inventories to the Fourth Auditor,—with the appropriation to his own use, before the settlement of his accounts, of near ten thousand dollars of the money sent to him at Boston, to pay off the ship's company, showing that he had an accurate knowledge what would be the result of that settlement—with his payment of six hundred dollars to Mr. Norman, after the settlement of his account, which is a confession of his knowledge that he had retained money belonging to the United States or to Mr. Timberlake, with his refusal to give information in relation to the money and property by Mr. Timberlake, as he was bound to do, as Purser of the Navy, by law—and with the manifestation of excitement and the violent language used by him when called upon for explanations.

And, finally, instead of coming forward and correcting the errors in his account which have been developed by the court of inquiry, and returning into the Treasury the $4,303 11—which that court, after liberally admitting every claim advanced by him with a show of evidence, find to be still in his hands, unaccounted for, he has presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury an account current, composed in a great degree of items which have notoriously passed to his credit, or are unfounded and frivolous, showing a balance of about $900 in his own favor against the United States, thereby evincing a determination not to refund any portion of the money which he has improperly applied to his own use, if it be possible to avoid it.

In the opinion of the President, the facts which appear in this case, and the conduct of Lieutenant Randolph throughout the investigation, prove him to be unworthy the naval service of this republic, and an unfit associate for those sons of chivalry, integrity, and honor, who adorn our navy. The Secretary of the Navy is therefore directed to dismiss Lieutenant Robert B. Randolph from the Naval service of the U. States.

And the President trusts that the most efficient means will be resorted to by the Navy Department to prevent, in future, that total neglect and disregard of the rights of deceased officers and their families, which form striking characteristics in this case.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

April 18th, 1833.

(B.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 24th, 1833.

SIR—The Court of Enquiry, in relation to your conduct, having closed its s

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1833.

A Rumor.—It is rumored, at Harrisburgh, that *General Samuel M'Kean* will shortly resign his situation as Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that he will be succeeded by *Jesse Miller*, the Senator from Cumberland. Will his resignation be as *voluntary* as was that of Samuel D. Ingham? Have the incantations of the Magician *forced him to turn volunteer?*

The very dry and parching weather which we have had for some weeks past, and which had created very great alarm for the safety of the crops, has at length been terminated by a most refreshing change. During the last three days we have had a good deal of rain, and there is every appearance of its continuance for some time longer.—Our rivers, which had fallen so much as to admit only the navigation of small steam boats, have already commenced rising, and will, no doubt, be considerably swoln during this day. Merchants at the east, and travelers generally, may, we think, rely upon having the rivers in a favorable state during at least the balance of this month.

Lieutenant Randolph.—The late outrage upon the person of the *President* cannot be too strongly condemned. That high officer, from his situation, is brought into contact with a vast number of citizens, and if he is liable to be attacked and bullied by every individual who is dissatisfied with his conduct, the office will soon be a situation to be shunned rather than sought. Every feeling of patriotism should have operated to restrain Lieutenant Randolph, and to prevent him from committing such an outrage, and setting such an evil example.—Independent, however, of all patriotic feelings, a high spirited, sensible, and honorable *young* man would, instinctively, have shrunk from such an unmanly attack upon an old and frail man.

This unprecedented and inexcusable attack will excite, among our readers, some desire to know the probable causes of it.—To gratify this desire, we have placed on the opposite page of our paper a statement by Lieut. Randolph—the reasons given by the President for his dismissal, notwithstanding his acquittal by the Court of Enquiry—an extract from the report of that court, and an account by Lieut. Randolph. The statement, made by Lieut. Randolph, does not seem convincing or satisfactory to our mind, and yet the conduct of the President, in dismissing him, after he had been acquitted, seems arbitrary, and partakes too much of the same temper which induced General Jackson to order Ambristie to be hung, after a court martial had sentenced him to be flogged.

There seems, also, to be some reason to believe that the first perusal of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry had not produced, upon the mind of the President, that decided conviction of the baseness and dishonesty of Randolph, which he professes to feel in the letter ordering his dismissal.—The Court of Enquiry assembled at Boston on the 4th of June last, we know not when it concluded its investigations, but it appears by the letter of Mr. Woodbury, dated *January* 24, 1833, that, previous to that day, the President had completed the examination of the report, and no intimation is given of any dissatisfaction with the decision of the Court. Indeed Mr. Randolph is required merely to settle the balance reported by the Court to be due to the Government.—In his order directing the dismissal of Randolph, which is dated on the 18*th of April*, 1833, the President declares that the conduct of Lieut. Randolph, throughout the investigation, proves him to be unworthy the naval service of the country.

Morgan A. Heard, and Lieut. Randolph.—It is stated that Lieut. Randolph has been grossly intemperate, for some time past, and that he is now confined in the Hospital at Leesburgh, in Virginia. His recent outrage, therefore, seems only to be a second edition of the outrageous attack of Heard upon Mr. Arnold, the member of Congress, and one additional evidence of the glorious effects of intemperance.—The attack by Randolph, however, had not those characteristics of ferocity and desperation which distinguished Heard's conduct. We do not perceive that the Jackson papers are *quite* as much delighted with the feeble assault of Randolph, upon the President, as they were with the brutal and cowardly outrage of Houston upon Mr. Stanberry.

The oath, published in the newspapers, purporting to be the oath of the "Whitefoot Confederacy" is a device of the enemy. It was coined to help the British Ministry in the passage of the "bloody bill." By the late news from England, it appears the said bill has passed. Our brother editors should not be so *gullible* as to be imposed upon by such trash. The ministry, in former times, manufactured "United Irish Oaths" by the dozen, for the purpose of bringing odium upon the patriotic cause.—*Pennsylvania Advocate, May* 11.

[We would like to see the authority upon which our neighbor ventures to charge with *gullibility* all those who published the "Whitefoot Oath." We found it in *Niles' Register*, and, having confidence in *his* judgment and discrimination, republished it.]

Interesting Work.—It will be seen, in another part of our paper, that a gentleman in North Carolina is about to publish a "vindication of that state against the aspersions cast upon her in the works of *Thomas Jefferson*."—If it is correct, that Mr. Jefferson had the declaration of North Carolina upon his table, or had even read it, when he wrote his celebrated declaration of July, 1776, almost the last leaf of his laurels will be torn from his brow, and his conduct, in afterwards aspersing that state, will be perfectly in character.

Cumberland Sufferers.—The following circular was addressed to us, through the Post Office, with the request that we would publish it.

SIR,—We respectfully solicit your attention to the annexed resolution and the accompanying address, hoping that motives of charity and benevolence will induce you to use your efforts to excite your friends and neighbors to contribute towards the relief of the victims of one of the severest of human calamities, by which, in an hour or two, no less than seven hundred fellow mortals, from a state of comparative ease and comfort, "*have been rendered houseless, and otherwise deplorably destitute.*" We trust that every charitable person will give according to his or her means. Any donation, however small, will be thankfully received, and tend to mitigate suffering. Let it be remembered that the widow's mite was of more avail than the large contributions of the rich.

Signed, by order,
M. CAREY, Chairman.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1833.

Remittances to be made to our Treasurer, Joseph Trotter, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

At a meeting of the Committee of Superintendence for the relief of the Sufferers by the Conflagration at Cumberland, it was *Resolved*, That circular letters be sent into different parts of the state to respectable and liberal citizens, soliciting their aid for the alleviation of the distress of the ill fated victims of that awful catastrophe.

Philadelphia, May 3d, 1833.

CUMBERLAND SUFFERERS.

The Committee of Superintendence for the relief of the Sufferers by the conflagration at Cumberland, earnestly request of their fellow citizens to exercise their wonted benevolence towards the victims of that calamitous event. So far as individual suffering goes, there never was a case of greater calamity: unhappily, it is true, instances of distress by the ravages of fire, of far greater numbers of persons, frequently occur; but individual distress cannot be greater than, as in the present instance, to be deprived of house and home, of shops and materials for the support of the families of the sufferers.

We appeal with confident hopes to the humanity of our fellow citizens, and place before them in strong relief the spectacle of "a thriving village daily increasing in all the comforts of life, reduced in so short a space of time to a melancholy waste of broken walls and naked chimneys." We trust that such a panorama cannot be contemplated without exciting among our citizens such strong feelings of sympathy as will produce handsome contributions to alleviate such a mass of suffering, and do credit to the liberality of our citizens.

We cannot, we believe, better answer the purpose of our appointment, than by presenting to the public the deeply affecting picture drawn by a Committee of citizens of that devoted town.

"The calamitous fire broke out at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday the 14th of April, inst. It originated in a joiner's shop, and is said to have been occasioned by a lighted cigar which a careless boy threw among some shavings. This shop unhappily stood at the northwestern extremity of the business portion of the place; and a *north west* wind prevailing at the time, the flames, burning shingles, and other combustibles, were carried directly through the heart of the town. The citizens labored first to save the building, which was frame, adjoining the shop where the fire commenced; but this was abandoned as hopeless. The panic then became general and uncontrollable; and each endeavoring to save his own effects, carried out store goods, beds, bedding, clothing and furniture into the street; but the houses on both sides were now in a full blaze, the progress of destruction was rapid beyond conception, and those who had placed their effects in the streets, were driven from them by a body of flame and scorching smoke that filled the entire space from side to side, burning up sideboards, chairs, tables, articles of male and female attire, beds and bed clothes, before the eyes of their owners.

"The next effort of the citizens, where the flames had not yet reached, was to carry their goods to the houses of their friends at a considerable distance from what was supposed to be the scene of danger. In the midst of these labors, what was their consternation to behold those places of refuge, even the most distant, with all the intervening houses, already on fire!

"The inhabitants now withdrew in despair to a distance from the raging element. From right to left, one unbroken sheet of flame, extending full a quarter of a mile, raging and roaring like a tornado, was the awful spectacle presented to the eye. The two sections of the town were completely separated from each other; to those on the west, the fate and condition of their friends beyond the flames, were involved in mystery and dreadful apprehension. Mothers were separated from their children, and wives from their husbands—but fortunately not a single life has been lost.

"In two hours and a half, seventy five houses, fronting on the principal street of the town, including the three hotels, all the stores save one, all the dwellings, shops and materials of the tradesmen, and mechanics, were burnt to the ground. The whole number of buildings destroyed, including barns, stables, and other out buildings, cannot, it is believed, be short of one hundred and fifty.—In this brief space of time, seven hundred people have been rendered houseless, and otherwise deplorably destitute. The value of the property destroyed has been estimated at two hundred and seventy two thousand dollars, and the committee of the citizens of Cumberland believe this estimate to be rather below than above the truth."

We know that applications of this kind have been numerous of late, but we hope this will not prevent the general exercise of charity towards the present objects of commiseration. A very small sum from each individual applied to, will gladden the hearts of numbers writhing under the pressure of one of the greatest of human calamities.

Mathew Carey,	Edward D. Ingraham,
James Harper,	Jacob Frick,
John A. Brown,	Robert Earp,
A. A. Browne,	John Naglee,
George Handy,	Jeremiah Flickwire,
Peter A. Browne,	Robert Pullen.

Committee of Superintendence.

TILGHMAN HALL, May 8th, 1833.

At a regular meeting of the Tilghman Literary Society of the W. U. of Pennsylvania, convened on the 8th instant, the following resolution was adopted. As the mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence has been displayed in a remarkable manner, in depriving us of one of our honorary members, by the sudden and lamented demise of Dr. JAMES A. LOWRIE—

Resolved, That the members of this society wear crape on the left arm during the space of thirty days, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Lowrie, and of sympathising with his bereaved friends, who have, in an unexpected hour, been called to weep over his early and untimely death.

R. E. SELLERS, President.
B. C. CRITCHLOW, Sec.

From London Papers to the 1st April, received at New York.

The resignation of Lord Dudley has been followed by a slight alteration in the Cabinet. The Privy Seal is to be held in future by Viscount Goderich. Mr. Stanley is to be Secretary to the Colonies in his place, and Sir John Hobhouse is to succeed to the Secretaryship of Ireland. Lord Howick has resigned his place in the Colonial office, and is succeeded by Mr. John Lefevre, late member for Petersfield—a gentleman who bears a high reputation. Captain Berkeley has been appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The appointment of Mr. Stanley, it is said, gratifies the West India planters, who imagine that the question of negro emancipation will now be settled more to their advantage than it would have been under Lord Goderich.

The communications between the East India Company and the British government have been made public. They were laid before a meeting of the East India proprietors, held at London on the 25th of March. They contain the terms on which the government proposes to settle the various questions relate to the trade and political administration of India. Those are embraced under the following heads:

1. The China monopoly to cease.
2. The East India Company to retain its political functions.
3. The Company's assets, commercial and territorial, to be assigned to the crown, on behalf of the territorial Government of India.
4. An Annuity of 630,000*l.* to be granted to the Company, payable in England half yearly, to be charged on the territorial revenue of England, not to be redeemable before the 25th of April ——, and then to be redeemable at the option of Parliament, on the payment of 100*l.* for every 2*l.* 5*s.* of annuity.
5. The revenue of India to be chargeable with all the expenses incurred on account of that country, either at home or abroad.
6. The new annuitants to retain their character of a Joint Stock Company, the qualifications and right of voting to remain as at present.
7. The number of the Court of Directors to be one fourth, going out in rotation every year.
8. The patronage, civil and military, to remain with the Directors as at present.
9. The civil servants of the Company to be educated at Haileybury. The number of students always to be greater than the probable number of vacancies. To remain in the College for ——.
10. The Directors to fill up the vacancies each year. Each Director to appoint in his turn.
11. The 47th section of the 53d of Geo. III. to remain in force, but to be made applicable to removals as well as to appointments.
12. Every British subject to have the right of going to and settling at either of the Presidencies without license: but the right of going into trading, or settling in the interior, to be subject to such restraints and regulations as the local Government might require.
13. The Board of Control to have right of altering despatches: and, on the refusal of the Court of Directors to send them out, to have the power of sending out such despatches themselves.
14. The appointment of Governors to remain, as at present, with the King. The veto still to continue with the Court of Directors.

Passage of the Irish Enforcing Bill in the House of Commons.—On Friday, March 29th, on the motion for the third reading of this bill a long but not interesting discussion took place.

Mr. Cobbett moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months. Mr. Fielden seconded the amendment.

Mr. O'Connell, in opposing the bill, warned the House of the consequences of passing such an act, which would exasperate the Irish people, and be the sure means of effecting a separation between England and Ireland; for though the original horrors of the bill had been mitigated, it was sufficiently atrocious to arouse the indignation of his countrymen.

Lord Althorp replied.—Crime, he said, was as great as ever in amount, life and property as insecure, as when the bill was first brought in. The hon. and learned gentleman, (Mr. O'Connell) said that the waters of liberty required agitation, but if they did require perpetual agitation—if freedom could not exist with peace and order, it was not the freedom, or the definition of the freedom, which he had been taught from his youth upwards to love. (Hear, hear.) One of the great merits of liberty—one of its most endearing qualities, was that it provided for the peace and order and happiness of all. Liberty was not that state in which one party only could express its sentiments (hear;) in which men who voted according to conscience in their legislative capacity were to be denounced as traitors to the best interests of their country. (Cheers.) That was not what he called liberty. (Cheers.) Again, the hon. and learned gentleman had asked what country required agitation so much as Ireland? He (Lord Althorp) would rather ask what country required quiet more? (Cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman also said that Ireland had never been injured, save by her own sons. In that position he fully agreed with the hon. and learned gentleman; and would further add, that it had never been more grievously injured by her own sons than of late years. (Hear, hear.) All Ireland's real grievances had been freely admitted by the Government and the Parliament, and both were steadily bent on applying proper remedies to them. (Cheers.)

The House then divided—for the third reading, 345—for Mr. Cobbett's amendment, 76—majority, 259. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the following day it was taken up by the House of Lords, ordered to be printed as amended in the Commons, and made the order of the day for Monday, April 1st. It will be recollected that the bill originated in the House of Lords, and having passed that body, only the amendments of the Commons now required to be considered.

SLAVE EMANCIPATION.

The following is copied from the London Standard, in which it was given as a faithful outline of the Government plan for the settlement of the West India question:

"A loan of 20 millions is to be negotiated upon the credit of the colonies. The legislative assemblies of those colonies which have any are to be called upon to guarantee this loan; and in the colonies which have not legislative assemblies some agreement is to be come to with the planters for the like purpose. The loan is to pay an interest of five per cent., one per cent. being reserved for the creation of a sinking fund, and the remaining sum to be payable to the subscribers.

The money so raised is to be applied as follows to the immediate emancipation of the whole negro population:

The planters are to be paid an ad valorem price, ranging between £10 and £20 per head, for their several slaves. The slaves, then, de facto, cease to be the planters' property, and become the indented laborers, as it were, of the public. They are, however, to be held in gangs upon the estates in the culture of which they are now employed.

They are to be compelled to work six days of the week, and the compulsory instrument is to be supplied by a numerous and efficient white police, acting under a subordination of magistrates communicating with the several colonial governors."

The subject was to be taken up in Parliament on the 2d of April.

The arrivals in Liverpool for ten days previous to the 2d of April, was astonishingly great: one hundred and thirty arrived in one day.

Extraordinary arrival of Vessels.—On Friday morning, the wind, which, for some time past, had been from the east, veered round to the westward, blowing a fresh breeze. An immense number of vessels, which had been kept off the coast by the contrary winds, availed themselves of this favorable change, and came into the river. In the course of the day, not less than 135, including coasters, were reported as having arrived. There were no less than fifty arrivals from foreign ports, principally vessels of large burthen, and of valuable cargoes. From New Orleans alone, nine vessels were reported; from Savannah, five; from South America, five; from the West Indies, four; and from Africa, two. We believe that for many years past there has not been so great a number of arrivals in one day. The river was literally closed with sails, and presented a most animated and interesting appearance.

Late from Portugal.—By the ship Missouri Capt. Birkett, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, in twenty five days from Lisbon, we have received the following intelligence:

The M. brought no papers, but Capt. B states that the Lisbon Gazette did not contain any information relative to the situation of the contending parties, for some time previous to his sailing.

The U. S. ship Brandywine was wind bound in Gibraltar on the 21st of March, bound to Lisbon.

Don Pedro was in possession of Oporto—scarce of provisions, and was waiting for reinforcements from France and England.

Don Miguel occupied the southern side of the river, which prevented vessels from entering, and vessels landed their cargoes on the coast north of the river, under protection of Don Pedro's batteries.

The prisons were crowded with people of respectability, suspected of being attached to Don Pedro.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From Smyrna.—Extract of a letter received in Boston, dated Smyrna, 12th February:—"Smyrna was taken possession of last night by a messenger despatched from Ibrahim Pacha's Head Quarters, (——) with a letter addressed to the authorities. New officers are appointed and the messenger is off to his master. Magnesia is in possession of the Egyptians. The utmost tranquillity reigns in our city, which we think will not be disturbed. It is generally believed that preliminaries of peace have been signed by the Vice Roy of Egypt. We shall know more certainly in a few days what has been done."

Canal Tolls.—The amount paid to the collector at Albany for canal tolls from the 22d to the 30th of April, eight days, was *twenty four thousand four hundred and fifty five dollars and twenty seven cents:* Being an average of $3,056 90 per day. The sum collected at the Albany office last year, during the first eight days after the canal was navigable, was $16,065 88. The increase in the amount of tolls this year, compared with the last year, is $8,389 39, for eight days—the average increase being more than one thousand dollars per day for eight successive days.—*Albany Argus.*

WASHINGTON CITY, May 7, 1833.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret and mortification that we have learnt that a violent assault was committed on the person of the President of the United States, yesterday, on board of the Steam Boat, whilst at the wharf at Alexandria, on its way to Potomac Creek, by Mr. Randolph, lately a Lieutenant in the Navy, whose dismission from service by the President, has recently been made public. We have not heard the circumstances of the assault in such a manner as to justify our attempting to state them. Of the main fact, there is no doubt, and the particulars of it will doubtless be stated from authentic sources.—We consider the occurrence as one deeply to be lamented in every relation in which it is considered, and in every view which can be taken of it.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.,) May 7, 1833.

The President of the United States and suite, and several of the Heads of Departments, went down, yesterday, in the steam boat Sydney, to Fredericksburgh. A large number of our citizens had an opportunity of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate.

An incident of a most painful nature occurred on board the steam boat Sydney, as she stopped here, on her way down, yesterday. An assault was made upon the President of the United States by Mr. Randolph, late of the Navy. At the first blow, we understand, almost a hundred arms fell upon the assailant, and he was with difficulty rescued and carried on shore. We have never known more excitement nor more feeling to be manifested by all our citizens. We are induced to mention this matter, which ought, indeed, never to be published, only because we know that reports of it will be circulated throughout the country and printed elsewhere. It was an affair of a moment; but it is said, that, from the feeling produced, it is wonderful that the assailant escaped with his life.

So great was the public indignation at this outrage, that we believe almost any measure would have been adopted to express it. The President was naturally highly excited and exasperated.—He departed amidst the cheers and good wishes of the great crowd which had assembled.

In the confusion of the moment, no attempt was made to arrest Mr. Randolph on the instant, but the Court being in session, he was immediately presented by the Grand Jury, and a bench warrant forthwith issued for his apprehension.—*Phanix Gazette.*

"A Vindication of North Carolina from the aspersions of Mr. Jefferson, as contained in the fourth volume of his works, with other matters connected with the history of North Carolina, from 1771 to 1776," is the title of a work proposed to be issued from the Boston Press, in October next, by Joseph Seawell Jones, of North Carolina. We wish this work much encouragement, for more reasons than one. Apart from the mere fact, that we desire the success of any literary man from our adopted State, we think this portion of her history is little known. Few, very few, know that North Carolina was the first to give motion to the ball of the revolution, and still fewer are disposed to admit the fact when established by historical evidence.—We hope the work about to be issued will contain a full and complete "vindication." This State has too long permitted herself to be deprived of the honor which is justly her due. By men who are acquainted with the matter, it is believed that when Mr. Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence of '76, he had that of North Carolina, of '75, on his table. If we are not much mistaken, the journals of Congress, announcing the arrival of the North Carolina declaration have been found, and we have little doubt, that the colonial office of Great Britain contains documents which will place the question beyond the reach of controversy.—*Raleigh Constitutionalist.*

We have thought that our readers would expect us to lay before them the history of the dismissal of Lieut. Randolph from the Navy. We have accordingly done so to day. Without the disposition to extenuate, in any degree, (far less to justify) the personal violence which he has since offered to the President, on the ground of his dismission, we must say that he appears to have been hardly dealt with. To an officer of his standing, and gallant services, if the finding of the Court of Enquiry was not satisfactory to the Executive, the privilege of a trial by his peers (a legal Court Martial) ought to have been allowed.—*Nat. Int. May* 8.

The Lake Trade.—The business and trade of the Lake has opened this spring with unexampled briskness and extent. We have understood that no steam boat has yet left Buffalo, (and two leave daily,) but has been completely loaded down, and refused both passengers and freight. These boats are generally large and carry a great number of passengers and a heavy freight. To give an idea of their loads, we would mention that the Pennsylvania arrived here last week with seven hundred passengers, and about seven hundred barrels bulk of freight. About 100 passengers are landed here daily, and double that number probably would be, if the canal was completed between this and Pittsburgh. Many passengers for the Ohio river, who would land here, now continue on to Cleaveland, and there take the Ohio canal. We hope soon to see this subject engrossing the attention it deserves.—*Erie Gazette.*

Lake Erie dammed by Ice.—We have been informed that this unprecedented event has actually occurred, and that the mouth of the Niagara River, between Fort Erie and Buffalo, is literally jammed or wedged with the ice which has floated down the Lake: and that the waters of the Lake have, in consequence, risen several feet while the waters of the river, have, from the same cause, fallen so low, that numerous rocks and Islands, whose faces before have never seen the light of heaven, have made their appearance in the River. The low grounds about Buffalo are stated to be inundated, and much damage has been done to property in consequence. In confirmation of the above, we have just heard that the waters of Chippewa Creek are lowered many feet; the Adelaide steamer is lying "high and dry," and the mills of Clark & Street have no water to keep them in operation.—*York Courier.*

Capt. Back's Expedition.—On Thursday morning, the 18th ult., Capt. Back, Dr. King, and the other persons composing his band of adventurers, proceeded from Montreal to Lachine, where they embarked about noon in canoes, in their voyage to the arctic regions. They were escorted to the place of embarkation by Col. M'Dougal, and other civil and military gentlemen; and would have received still further attentions but for the excitement that prevailed in consequence of the disastrous effects of the fire on the preceding night at Rasco's Hotel. Four soldiers, by the names of Ross, Williamson, Carron, and Malley, volunteered, with the consent of their commanders, to accompany the expedition.

If, says the Montreal Gazette, the prayers and blessings of the christian family can insure the success of this noble crusade, we are persuaded they are offered, with a fervency and universal interest justly excited by the noble and lofty object of this work of pre-eminent benevolence. The whole party consisted of about thirty, they embarked in two canoes, and would overtake, at Bytown, that portion of the expedition which accompanied Captain Back from England to Montreal.

The Sea Serpent.—Capt. Joshua Knight, of the brig Speed, who recently arrived at this port from Matanzas, informs us that when off Cape Cod, about 25 miles distant, he fell in with his Snakish Majesty, and had a fair view of him for above half an hour. He was about five or six hundred feet distant; the weather was calm, and he lay sluggishly upon the water, as much at his ease as a lazy gormandizer after dinner. Sometimes he appeared entirely motionless, lying like a log a hundred feet in length upon the water. Occasionally he would raise his head, about as large as a barrel, 4 or 5 feet above the water, take a calm look abroad, and then lay it down again, as though he were napping. Just back of his head there appeared to be a bunch more than twice as large as his head; and near his tail another bunch, somewhat smaller. Capt. Knight is confident he saw a hundred feet in length of the animal out of water at once. He viewed him with a spy glass, and was so near that he could see his eyes distinctly. —*Portland Courier.*

Whale Fishery.—The captain of a French vessel has published a letter in the French papers, stating that he had found the coasts of Africa, from Cape Lopez, down to the parallel of Prince's Island, frequented by whales, in very great numbers, during the months of Sept. and October. They keep themselves, he says, at a distance of four or five leagues from the land, and are so easily approached that notwithstanding his vessel was going at the rate of 8, 9, and 10 knots, they fired from her with pistols at four or five whales in the course of an hour. He supposes that this time of the year is one of migration for these animals, and the inhabitants of Gabon assured him that they never failed to come there about the period of the autumnal equinox. He thinks, for he had always forty in sight, that this is their rutting season, or that, in which they suckle their young. The whales had always one of their fins out of the water, which they kept beating about. The anchorage the captain states is good, and opportunities frequent to obtain fresh provisions. At Gabon, wood and water may be procured in twenty four hours, without it being necessary for the crew to go ashore.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Martin Luther.—A genuine portrait of the great Reformer, Martin Luther, has been discovered, says a London paper, and is in fine condition, considering that it has been painted 360 years. It is on a thick oak pannel, circular shape, the head of the Holbein size, and it is said to be by the hand of Albert Durer.

To Cleanse Bedsteads.—Scald the bedsteads with boiling vinegar. The mortices and tennons should be held in hot vinegar for several moments, and in all places where the bugs and eggs are deposited, the vinegar should be poured over freely. The bed cord should likewise be held in the hot vinegar. By strictly attending to these directions, you will most effectually destroy both bugs and their eggs. But this will not prevent your bedsteads being again infested: you will therefore make use of the following mixture:—Alcohol, half a pint, camphor, half an ounce, mix well together, and put it on with a painter's brush. If the bedstead is not old, this mixture will answer without the wash. It dries instantly, and does not soil the bed clothes in the least. It is said that when both these means are applied in succession, the remedy is infallible.

Supreme Judicial Court.—At the late term of the Supreme Judicial Court, held in this county, the opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Wilde, on a motion made by the defendants to set aside the verdict in the case of David L. Child vs. James L. Homer et al. This verdict was in favor of the plantiff, and damages were assessed in the sum of $500. The principal ground of the motion was, that the evidence offered by the defendants in mitigation of damages, ought not to have been rejected. It was also urged, that the damages were excessive, and that there was no proof at the trial of the inuendos contained in the declaration. The last objection to the verdict, in the opinion of the Court, was made too late. In reference to the principal one, it was urged by the defendants, that several articles, alleged to be libellous, published by the plaintiff against their late associate, Mr. Otis, ought to have been received, either in justification or in mitigation of damages. The law, as stated by Judge Wilde, does not allow distinct or independent libels to be set off against each other, or that in an action for the one, the other may be given in evidence in mitigation of damages; but where the publications offered in evidence are explanatory of the meaning of those complained of, and of the occasion of writing them, such evidence of provocation or explanatory matter may be received. A new trial was accordingly granted.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

Osage Treaty.—The Councils recently held at Fort Gibson by the U. S. Commissioners and the Osage Chiefs has been broken up without concluding the anticipated treaty. The cause of failure has not transpired.—*Balt. Amer.*

Extracts from the Review of the Philadelphia Market, ending Saturday Evening, May 4, 1833. *Collected for the United States' Gazette, from Actual Sales.*

Coffee.—The imports of coffee during the week amount to nearly 3000 bags, which, with the stock on hand, fully supplies the market. The demand is limited and few sales making, transactions in Rio at 12 1-2a12 3-4; Cuba 11 1-2a11 3-4; Java 13 cts.; and Laguira 12 1-2 cents.

Cotton.—The demand during the week for spinning has been very active, the finer grades particularly wanted, and the present stocks embrace but a small proportion of this description. The sales embrace about 100 bales Louisiana at 13 1-8a13 1-2 cts., 4 mos.; 30 bales S. Carolina, at 12a12 1-2 cts., 4 mos. and for a prime lot 12 1-2 cts. 4 mos.

Flour and Meal.—The sales of superfine flour from Monday up to Friday evening, as far as reported to us, amount to 5200 bbls., at prices ranging from $5 20a5 25; the latter price having been obtained for over 3000 bbls. on Thursday and Friday, we heard of no transactions on Saturday.—Sales on the Schuylkill were made at from $5 18 3-4 a5 22, and considerable inquiry for it at the latter price. Rye flour is without change. Corn Meal in hhds. is selling at former quotations, viz $16 and bbls. at $3 50, with a tendency to decline.

Glass—Sales of Western, at for 7-9 and 8-10 at $4 75 a 4 37 1-2 cts.

Iron—Am. hammered bar 75 a 87 1-2; Juniata rolled 85 a 87 1-2; Eng. iron $75; Am. pigs 32 1-2 a 38; Scotch, 43 a 46; blooms 65 a 68.

From the Baltimore American, May 7.

Semi-Weekly Report of Baltimore Market.

Flour.—Yesterday and to day there were sales of *Howard street Flour* from stores at $5 37 1-2, $5 43 3-4 and $5 50, the latter price for fresh Flour of favorite brands. At these rates about 1500 barrels were taken. The fair store price for good lots may be quoted at $5 43 3-4. The wagon price has been uniformly $5 25. *City Mills Flour* is without demand this week. The stock is extremely light, and the few parcels for sale are held at $5 75 for standard. Holders of *Susquehanna Flour* ask $5 37 1-2, without meeting purchasers. A small lot, not in good order, was sold this morning at $5 25. In *Rye Flour* and *Corn Meal* we hear of nothing doing.

Grain.—The supplies of *Wheat* continue to come in very sparingly, and good lots are readily taken at an advance on last week's prices. Four or five lots of prime Maryland reds were sold yesterday and this morning at $1 25, and other parcels, not so good, at $1 22, $1 23 and $1 24. Some small lots of common fair were sold at $1,18a$1,20. There has been no good white Wheat at market. A small lot of fair good, was sold yesterday at $1 32 cts. Good parcels, suitable for family flour, would bring $1,30a1,36. The supplies of *Corn* have been tolerably fair, but the inquiry being mostly for yellow, that description meets ready purchases. The sales of white have been at 65 cts. and of yellow at 67a68 cts. These are the ruling prices of this morning. Several lots of Maryland *Rye* were sold yesterday and to day at 75a77 cts. Good lots of Maryland *Oats* command the prices of last week, viz. 38a40 cts. Sales were made yesterday and to day at these prices.

Whiskey.—There is no change in Susquehanna copper distilled Whiskey. Sales of hhds. were made yesterday and to day at 29 1-2 cts. and of bbls. at 31 1-2 cts. The demand continues fair. In Howard street, the wagon price of bbls. continues at 27 cts. exclusive of the barrel, and the store price 31 a 32 cts.

Sales at the N. York Stock Exchange, May 6.

198 shares U. S. Bank,	-	112.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 2d inst., Mr. WILLIAM DUFF, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with resignation and fortitude.

The deceased was a highly useful and respected citizen. Extensively engaged in business, the circle of his acquaintances was large, and by all who knew him he was esteemed for the sincerity and warmth of his friendship—for the probity of his dealings, and his frank and honorable character as a man. By this death, not only his weeping relations, but society has sustained a loss. The former, in a special manner, of whom he was the principal support, have sustained in his premature and unexpected departure, a shock unusually severe, and a loss which cannot be easily repaired. The high esteem in which he was held, and the deep regret experienced on accout of his death were testified by the long and crowded procession that followed his remains to the "house appointed for all living."

New Views on the Trinity,

IN a series of Letters, addressed to Professor Stuart, of Andover—by Rev. J. W. Lowrie. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
May 14—4t

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE Steamboat FAME. Crooks, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
May 14, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind. Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.*) Yearly subscribers to commence with No. 1.

*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN,

AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

It will be the aim of the conductor of this Journal, to furnish a work that shall please, instruct, and elevate the female character. The aid of several literary ladies and gentlemen, eminently qualified for the object, is secured.

☞All articles admitted into this Gazette, will be subjected to the criticisms of a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, and paid for according to their merits. A premium of $50 will be given for the best *Essay on Women*, not exceeding 10 common octavo pages.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York. Essays for the premium must be forwarded in all June next. The first number will be issued in May inst.

☞Editors generally, post masters, and others, are desired to act as agents, and forward subscriptions on the above terms. The Journal will not be sent to a distance without the money is forwarded.

☞The above works will each be published, monthly and simultaneously, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Boston, at *twelve and a half cents* per number, payable on delivery, or at *one dollar twenty five cents per annum*, payable on subscribing. Distant subscribers will be invariably required to pay in advance. Any person remitting $10, post paid, shall be entitled to ten copies of either publication ordered, or $20 enclosed will ensure the forwarding of both. Any person remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent.

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC,

New Series, for 1834; Greatly Improved.—Porter's Family Almanac of Health—Hygiene—Medicine—Eating and Drinking to Live—Law—Family Instruction—Wealth, or Art of Money Getting: embracing Calculations for all parts of the United States—the most important Rules of Health—Rules for the Prevention of Disease—Rules for the Cure of Diseases—Rules for the Use of Medicines—Rules for Dressing and Curing Wounds—Law relative to Matrimony—Parent and Child—Property—Slander, &c. &c., and Family Instruction: With a great variety of curious, valuable, and entertaining knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of mankind.

This publication will present, every year, a large amount of matter, of inestimable value to *both sexes—old and young*, so familiarized, that families, for the trifling cost of 12 1-2 cents, once in twelve months, may be put in possession of truths, facts, and laws, relative to the management and government of the *body* and mind, and an understanding of civil rights, enabling them to grow up with an intim

Rags! Rags!! and Scraps.

THE Subscribers will give *Five and a half dollars* per hundred pounds, in Paper, Books, or Stationery, at regular prices, from their respective Stores, for GOOD MERCHANTABLE RAGS, and the highest prices for clean size pieces, usually termed Tanners' Scraps.

D. M. HOGAN, No. 73 Wood st.,
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fourth sts.,
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
No. 37 Market street.

May 10, 1833—6t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, by Public Outcry, on the ground, on *Friday, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.*, the MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., in Allegheny town, with one Acre of Ground attached thereto.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Executors.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

May 10, 1833.—ts

Rags! Rags! Rags!! & Scraps.

FIVE and a half cents per pound will be given for good Merchantable Rags, payable in Books or Paper, at regular prices, if delivered at our Warehouse, No. 80 Front street; Pittsburgh, or at the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, Ohio, and 4 1-2 cents per pound for Tanners' Scraps, if delivered as above.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

May 10, 1833.—6w

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1833.

THE President and Directors of this institution have this day declared a dividend of *three and one half per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 17th instant.

JOHN SNYDER,
May 10, 1833.—3t *Cashier.*

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair Street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do

Cloth.

German Swag Tops;	*English Turbans,*
French Tiara do	Of Lustre Seal;
English Baloon do	Chinchilla;
American Rifle do	Cloth, Velvet;
	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;

In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher. Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

March 19.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with ageneral assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin.*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:

Interest allowed on Special Deposits:

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may re quire his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. }
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to*—
Allen & Grant, *Pittsburgh.*
C. Macallister, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. Jaudon & Co., *or*
Macallister & York, *Philadelphia.*
Whitall, Jaudon & Co., *or*
York, Macallister & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by D. K. MINOR.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter o. 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction. I thererefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

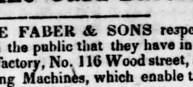
Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or